

The Hong Kong Daily Press

號四百八十九第 日二初月六十五年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY JUNE 29TH, 1889.

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JAPAN.

KOBE.

Referring to the death on the 17th inst. at Kobe of Mr. W. De Russel at his residence, No. 109, Concession, the *Hiroo News* says—The deceased gentleman had been suffering from fever during the past week, and although confined to bed an apprehension was entertained as to his recovery. His health had however deteriorated symptoms were apparent, and he gradually became worse. Mr. De Russel had been long connected with the P. & O. Co., and stood high in the estimation of the Directors that when the Company decided to open a branch in Kobe, was chosen to occupy the position. Of Mr. De Russel's career since his arrival in Kobe it is almost unnecessary to speak. Every one with whom he was brought into contact, will bear a lively recollection of his obliging and ready and unremitting efforts to satisfy the numberless requirements of the Company's constituents. And Mr. De Russel's numerous friends will long remember with affectionate regard the kindly disposition that underlay his retiring and modest demeanour.

YOKOHAMA.

On the 13th June, the Ministers for Spain, Portugal, Belgium, and the Netherlands, the *Mitsubishi Shimbun* says, waited upon Count Okuma, the Japanese Foreign Minister, with reference to Treaty Revision. The Minister, who had been in town till 10 a.m. on the 6th instant, received the Spanish Delegation at 1 p.m. The U. S. S. *Monocacy*, Lieut.-Commander Pease, commanding, was docked at the Imperial Japanese dockyard at Yokohama, near Yokohama, on Monday, 10th June, and carefully examined by a Board of Survey. She was found in good condition below the water line, requiring only a few slight repairs which will be proceeded with immediately, and she will then be rotated in the service of the United States. This *Monocacy*, it will be remembered, had been built for the U.S.A.

The *Hiroo News* says the fact that the Treaty with Germany was negotiated and signed at Berlin increased the general belief that in the case of the other countries the negotiation had also been left to the Ministers. After enquiry, however, our contemporary finds that the question is being considered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the representatives of Tokyo of the various powers. The new Treaty with Germany was negotiated that country in consequence of the desire of the German Government.

TONQUIN.

The *Courier d' Haiphong* publishes a telegram from Haiphong, dated 21st May, from Governor-General, will visit Haiphong on the 25th of this instant, in connection with an official tour through Indo-China, to confer with the Resident. He will examine the financial report of the Municipal Council, and the list of works required at once.

For other mail news see Supplement.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.—
THE Steamer

"JAPAN," having arrived from the Port Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 1st instant.

Bills of Lading will be forwarded by DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1889. [133]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.—
THE Steamer

"GLENAVON," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are also requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 6th July, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1889. [134]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "GHAZEE," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNERS of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. To-day.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 1st proximo will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st proximo, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [126]

NOTICE

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, Possession 1st July, 1889.

N. O. 3, ALBANY.

Water and Gas laid on. Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 29th May, 1889. [116]

TO LET.

A PART of a HOUSE in one of the healthiest positions of the Colony.

FIVE ROOMS; Bath Room attached to Bed-room.

W. E. L. C., of Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong, 8th June, 1889. [120]

TO LET.

N. O. 51, PEARL STREET.

EDWARD GEORGE, 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [178]

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS. Possession from 1st May.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [168]

TO LET.

From 1st July Next.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS. Possession from 1st May.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [168]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

N. O. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Rent 350 and Taxes. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 18, Praya Central, Hongkong, 26th January, 1889. [121]

TO LET.

Possession from the 1st June.

THE FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE No. 2, BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [124]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

N. O. 35, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply Office. VICTORIA HOTEL, Hongkong, 5th June, 1889. [117]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A BUNGALOW in GARDEN LOTS Nos. 155, 156, Kowloon.

PART of VILLA LUCIA, Pokfulam, Furnished. One of the healthiest positions.

Apply to D. MUSSO & CO., Hongkong, 5th April, 1889. [265]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS TO BE LET With Immediate Possession.

Apply to ARTHUR B. RODYK, Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [116]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

CORNER HOUSE, No. 145, WANCHAI ROAD. Water and Gas laid on. Rent moderate.

Apply to M. J. MOSES, 3, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [130]

TO LET.

To BE LET.

A AIRY & WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, open to the South-West breeze, Seven Rooms.

A PORTION of "BEACONFIELD ARCADE," "BISNAR VILLA" PORCHES; a most delightful residence, faces due South-West.

Apply to SHARP & CO., BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 27th June, 1889. [182]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectively informed that if upon their arrival in this harbour, none of the Company's Agents should be hand, orders for repairs if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, NO. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. KIRKES, Secretary.

HONGKONG, 28th August, 1885. [125]

CONSIGNERS of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Godown and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. To-day.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 1st proximo will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st proximo, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [126]

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FIVE ROOMS; Bath Room attached to Bed-room.

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TO LET.

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EDWARD GEORGE, 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [178]

TO LET.

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TO LET.

From 1st July Next.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1859.

THE NEW VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The general idea of the proposed addition to the Volunteer Corps, is so far as regards the machine gun division, evidently practical, and seems to contain the elements of permanent success. The various Volunteer Corps which have been formed in the past history of the colony have, one by one, dwindled away to nothing, with the exception of the present Artillery Corps, which, though now a somewhat attenuated body, still has on its roll a sufficient number of men to form a valuable addition to the service in case of necessity. The causes of the failure of previous corps and of the reduction in the number of members of the existing Artillery Corps would perhaps be difficult to explain in detail. In the absence of war scares, there is naturally a decline of enthusiasm among volunteers, and the chief cause of the want of success is probably to be found in the inability of the men from which the Volunteer Corps must be drawn to work together with any great degree of cordiality. In a community where cliqueism is so strong, and permeating—where Mr. A. thinks he would be compromised if he recommended Mr. B in the street, the elements of a Volunteer Corps as previously constituted do not mingle well together. If a Volunteer Corps is to flourish in Hongkong, and to utilize the bulk of the available material, room must therefore be found for the clique idea, not as marking differences in standing, but to allow of men working with others with whom they are in the habit of mixing in everyday life. The Committee who are carrying out the preliminaries of the corps have recognized this, and they "suggest the formation of sections among groups of men who are in some way associated together, and who, knowing each other, could work together comfortably." There might thus be a Bankers' section, a Dispensary gun, a Dragoon gun, a Sugar Works gun, one or more Hongkong guns, and so on. It is of the essence of the proposed organization that the section should be the unit, and its members be kept together and always work together with the same gun. *Esprit de corps* will thus be more easily formed and maintained." A section is to consist of from twelve to eighteen men, each section to have charge of a Maxim machine gun and the men to be armed with rifles and bayonets. There is abundant material in the colony for at least half-a-dozen such sections. Two sections are to form a half company, and two half-companies to form a company. Each section is to elect its own Sergeant; each company, its Captain and two Lieutenants; and the whole to be under command of a Military Officer. The constitution is thus thoroughly democratic, and with the section as the unit, allowing for the association of men who can work together without mutual jealousy, we think the corps ought to avoid the rock on which previous corps have stumbled. Every man not passing as efficient is to be fined not less than \$10. Some forfeit we think, ought also to be imposed on members retiring from the corps before they have put in a certain length of service—such a sum as at least to pay for their uniform and the wear and tear of their accoutrements. The Maxim gun required for the corps will probably be contributed. At Singapore the Chinese community presented some guns, and we doubt that some of the wealthy members of the Foreign Community would be found willing to do so here. The utility of an efficient machine gun, especially in the defence of the island is evident. A few Maxim guns, posted on the heights and mounting their volleys of lead would effectively prevent an enemy from reaching the town over the hills from the south. But however successful the corps may be, we trust General Edwards will not look upon his diminishing the necessity for an addition to the permanent garrison. Another regiment of Infantry, and a battery of Artillery are required for the satisfactory defense of Hongkong. With the present garrison, five regiments are properly manned and garrisoned, there is a mere handful of men left for the defence of the two sides of the island. The proposed Volunteer Machine Gun Corps, if maintained in numbers and efficiency, would be a valuable auxiliary to the regulars, but in view of the instability of previous corps it must not be reckoned on with too much confidence.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE CITY REUSE.

A strong committee appointed at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Wednesday evening will do what we think the public will be very valuable contribution to the discussion of this important matter. The names of the members are a sufficient guarantee. At the same time we think it would have been much more satisfactory and advantageous had the subject been fully discussed by the full Board. In respect of some matters, where questions of detail have to be minutely gone into, it is a saving of time and a convenience to delegate them to a committee, but when questions of fundamental principle are involved it is desirable in every respect that the discussion should be made as broad and open as possible. Half the working members of the Board have been appalled by the Committee; why should the other half be relieved of their responsibility in the matter? It is said, of course, that the matter will be discussed again when the Committee presents its report, but experience has shown the small value of second-hand discussions of that kind. One of the incidental advantages of representative bodies, and a very important one, is the educational influence of their public discussions. The public of Hongkong are vastly concerned in the question whether the dependency of Kowloon can, with safety to health, be made a dumping ground for the refuse of the city of Victoria, and we fail to see why the public should not have the benefit of hearing all that can be said for and against the proposal. A majority of the Sanitary Board, however, have decided otherwise, and the question will be dealt with by a committee. The Committee, we hope, will refuse to approve of the dumping system as an experiment; if it can qualify itself of the absolute innocuousness of the system, we find good, but there appears to be any element of danger, to deposit the rubbish as an experiment and wait to see whether it creates an outbreak of disease, would be nothing less than criminal. It is, moreover, impossible to say at what period the experiment could be said to be complete. The ill effects of making reclaimed land with refuse may not be felt until, perhaps many years hence, the pressure of the population necessitates the land being built over and its disturbance in building operations causes it to give off the poisons gas emanating from the buried filth. The experiment may be held to have been completed at Minshoe, which has been called a city built on a dung-

hill, and which has the largest death rate of any town in England. Is it prudent to repeat the experiment at Kowloon, merely to see whether a few thousand dollars a year cannot be saved? In his report to the Governor on the subject, Mr. McCallum, the Sanitary Superintendent, having stated that from 70 to 80 per cent. of the refuse is not enterprise amongst them. Their wants are few, and unlike their fellow-countrymen at Amoy, they do not go abroad and acquire new tastes. Thus the future prospects of the port are anything but encouraging." The total export of tea for 1858 is given by Mr. PHILLIPS, "according to the Customs Returns," at 74,274,112 lbs. in 1858 against 82,412,328 lbs. in the year 1857—a decrease of 9,231,892 lbs. The Customs, we should think, will repudiate responsibility for the result of Mr. PHILLIPS' figures, inasmuch as the organic part of the matter cremated is charged into gases and ash; and that by burial exactly the same result is obtained, only the process is slow and the temperature at which the change is effected is low." As to the effect this method of disposal, it should be steadily borne in mind that cremation is simply oxidation at a high temperature, whereby all the organic part of the matter is converted into gases and ash; and that by burial exactly the same result is obtained, only the process is slow and the temperature at which the change is effected is low." As to the effect this method of disposing of the refuse would have on the health of the Colony, Mr. McCallum says it is very difficult to see how any prejudicial effect can possibly arise from it. Before going further into this part of the question, he says we should like to hear from those holding opposite views what diseases can possibly arise from carrying out this scheme, providing the work is done properly as indicated, and in what manner they are to arise. It would be difficult to give a definite answer to this, to say precisely what disease may occur and in what manner, but it is a recognised and demonstrated fact that the presence of putrescent matter in the soil does exercise a prejudicial effect on health. Dr. PAXTON, in his interesting paper on the telluric contagion of disease published in the "Transactions of the Hongkong Medical Society," says—"It takes so long to oxidize deposits of this kind that it can hardly be said at what period they may become safe to be built upon." It may be replied that it is not intended to build upon the site at Kowloon at which it is proposed to deposit the rubbish. Some danger, however, there must always be from a mass of putrescent matter if human life comes anywhere near it, and at the present time there are not very far south of the border line, and that the enterprise prove a failure we may expect to see a great majority of these Chinese making their way back across the line unless steps are taken to prevent their entry. The United States cannot patrol the whole frontier, and it is but one step from Mexico into the United States." The Chinese, then goes on to suggest that all resident Chinese should be registered and licensed, each entering country required to surrender his permit for residence, thus rendering his return practically impossible, for being found in the country without a permit would be conclusive evidence that he was there illegally. But if Mexico proves, as it is not unlikely, a new El Dorado to the Chinese, they will not be desirous of sneaking across the border line, but will remain content to pick up dollars in the great silver producing country to which they are now invited. Whether or not the citizens of California may at some future date find they have made a mistake in closing their gates so rigidly to Chinese immigration is a question for the future to solve; but it is quite possible that their admission into Mexico may lead to a development there that will excite the astonishment and possibly arouse the envy of the dwellers on the Pacific Slope.

calling at Honolulu and Japan, with which country Mexico has just concluded a treaty on equal terms. Such a line would be sure to pay soon, for in addition to carrying large numbers of passengers, it would speedily develop a remunerative trade with China, carrying the usual cargo to Mexico and taking to China bullion and various products and manufactures of Mexico. There is some talk of the P. & O. S. N. Company running a line to San Diego, and if there were any truth in the report, their steamers would double carry numbers of Chinese immigrants to Mexico, because although San Diego is in American territory it is close to the frontier, and the United States Government has not yet brought in a Bill to prevent Chinese bound for another country passing through their territory. I say, but for the fact that I have had for a long time under consideration a much fuller amendment of the law than I am now prepared to offer, the hon. Mr. LATON, I told him at the last meeting and I told him again when I passed with the Ordinance. I am not altogether sorry that the Ordinance has not yet been brought forward, because within the last few days even I have been furnished with such startling evidence as to convince me more stringent measures are necessary than I have hitherto contemplated. The subject is one of very great difficulty and requires much more exclusive attention and requires much more exclusive attention and care than I have been able to give to it, but this I hope to be able to give in the next few weeks, when we shall have a certain diminution of our labour here. The difficulties of many kinds, in the first place arising from the enormous number of people to be dealt with, amounting to some hundreds of thousands, who have left their harbour every year; secondly, owing to the extreme change and constant and unpredictable character of the world, whose progress we intend to track; and thirdly, owing to the ignorance, capacity—I will call it capacity, but the ignorance and timidity of the coolies from the interior of China who are the victims. These are some of the principal difficulties, and there is also the great difficulty of doing the largest amount of good with the least restraint of trade. I am afraid the idea of trying to prohibit, where you have so many, such persons as the Chinese in the Ordinance, will not be well understood. I take this opportunity of saying that the Hon. Wong Shing and the Legislative General are present—that the moment attention will be given to any case where a man is leading a respectable life and that they must resist to the utmost any attempt to blacken the name of these people. They will see that they are not in a difficult position. To the hon. member, I have thoroughly thought out the matter and had had my amendment into words we should have something to discuss. As the present moment it is in a somewhat vague form because he does not suggest my form of words which could possibly include such persons as he mentions in the Ordinance without including the blackguards we all desire to get rid of.

Hon. P. RYDER.—But, it gives opportunities for thieving. You must know that there are unscrupulous mandarins in Caution, by bands in this Colony.

His EXCELLENCY.—If you are going to guard against thieving, do not know of any human institution which can do it. We cannot pass any law, which will prevent that. I will not say that at the time they leave school they are ignoramus, capacity—I will call it capacity, but the ignorance and timidity of the coolies from the interior of China who are the victims. These are some of the principal difficulties, and there is also the great difficulty of doing the largest amount of good with the least restraint of trade. I am afraid the idea of trying to prohibit, where you have so many, such persons as the Chinese in the Ordinance, will not be well understood. I take this opportunity of saying that the Hon. Wong Shing and the Legislative General are present—that the moment attention will be given to any case where a man is leading a respectable life and that they must resist to the utmost any attempt to blacken the name of these people. They will see that they are not in a difficult position. To the hon. member, I have thoroughly thought out the matter and had had my amendment into words we should have something to discuss. As the present moment it is in a somewhat vague form because he does not suggest my form of words which could possibly include such persons as he mentions in the Ordinance without including the blackguards we all desire to get rid of.

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